### THE WORLD'S FAIR.

Texas at the New Orleans Exposition.

Woman's Work-Hand-Painting on China -A Painting by a Boy-The Exposition Financially.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 6.-This great American enterprise has made rapid progress in the last two weeks. The Government building, where the States and foreign countries are exhibiting their products, is about full; no space unoccupied and more wanted. The Woman's Department, which is under the management of Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, is not yet open, though it is rapidly approach. ing completion. Art Hall will be open on the 10th, and when the Mexican building is completed, which will be in a few days. the whole grand display will be in full

TEXAS.

To give anything like a fair description of the exhibit made here by the Lone Sty biate would require more time and labor than I can give in one letter WOMAN'S WORK.

Mrs. Terrell and Mrs. Foster are in charge of this beautiful exhibit, and they are certainly acquitting themselves admirably. The women of Texas are ably and faithfully represented by these two ladies, who have displayed great skill and artistic taste in arranging the various specimens of woman's work from their State. The most of this work was done by the ladies' societies organized for the purpose of furnishing materials for this exposition.

The hand-made lace curtain pin-cushion is a fine piece of wormanship. Sherman has an exhibit of a hand-painted banner, repre-menting a group of cattle on the prairie, that is very creditable to the young lady who produced it. Miss Eva Fowler. Hand-painted curtains and many other interesting stecimens of woman's work from Fort Worth are attracting favorable notice. Mrs. Hamill, a lady of Marshall, who is sixty years of age, contributes a beautiful specimen of lacework. A silk quilt by Miss of the "American system," has become so Gibbs is a fine specimen of work. Mrs. common that the number of expert account-Hereford, of Dallas, sends embroidery work that is very fine.

A VERY ATTRACTIVE EXHIBIT is hand-painting on china made from kaolin

table 3x2 feet inlaid with 2,780 different designs in wood. A mantel from marble found near Austin, hand-painted by a lady, is a beauty, and said to be the finest specimen of marble in the world.

Dr. A. Gregg, of San Saba, sends some The ladies of Corpus Christi send a case filled with beautiful specimens of their skill. The best asphaltum on this continent is

from Texas. Of cotton, wheat, wool, corn. oats, rys, hay and other farm products, Texas has a good exhibit, and equal in quality to any other State. Her mineral resources are well represented, as well as fruits of all kinds. 'A specimen of a Malaga grapevine that made a growth in a Texas vineyard of twenty-eight feet in three months is on exhibition.

A PAINTING

representing the old Catholic Mission of San Jose, near San Antonio, by a boy only sixteen years of age, is a very correct picture of that ancient building. Texas has nearly two state, and yet every foot of ground is occupied by some valuable and interesting product of her soil, forest, lakes and rivers.

The Legislature appropriated \$20,000 at one time besides large amounts were donated by counties, individuals and societies. Still, most of the people who are here representof charge to the State. The weather here is now delightful, and health distressingly good so say the doctors and druggists. The people of this city have adopted an ingenious plan to beat the physicians. One half or more are organized into benevolent societies of various kinds, and they take in doctors to pon condition that they will only charge about twelve cents a visit. This gives the dectors plenty of work, but very poor pay The idea of a doctor having to make eight visits to earn a dollar is not very encouraging to one in search of a location. Still outd- of these societies medical charges are Final cially. I fear this exposition is going to prove a failure, as most of them have cone heretofore. The only thing that will save it is for the railroads to cut down fares to a very low rate. Then the people will cone to see the great show, otherwise they will stay at home. It is reported here that there is a great scarcity of money up North, which I hope is not true. There ought to he 50,000 visitors to the exposition every day to insure success. Still whether the enterprise pays or not does not concern the public specially, as the show is the greatest ever made, and those who do see it will be pleased and benefited.

A. PATTON.

"Bell on the Wabash" [Communicated.] My attention was called to an article in the Cincinnati Enquirer with the above named "euphoneous" caption, in which, if the startling headlines would indicate what was to follow, we would expect to find that the Democratic party of Indiana was torn to flinders, the leaders gone mad and were after each other with razors, tomahawks and scalping-knives. After reading the article I almost involuntarily looked to the head of the paper, to see if I were not reading the Commercial Gazette or Indianapolis Journal, but, to my disgust, it was the veritable and damnable Cincinnati Enquirer. It has commenced its old game again, in which the wish is father to the thought. It would like so well to see the Democracy of Indiana all torn up and divided that it grasps at every whim, and hasits Republican correspondents hired to herald to the world things that hired to herald to the world things that no longer employed in the house. By this never transpired and magnify the merest ruse he succeeds in deferring the day of street lies into astounding evidences of the | judgment. rapid dissolution of our party in Indiana. Any Democratic paper that was interested in the welfare of the party would have refused to publish such things until it was an open fact that could not be contradicted; much less would they have published such ball-faced lies, that never had a shadow of foundation. The Democracy of Indiana items of expenditure. Instead of the corshould most emphatically sit down rect footing of \$318 64 he will write \$418 64. on the Enquirer for such temptible injustice toward

in Indiana it is evident it would destroy the party and exult over its great power. Well do I remember that all through the long period from 1860 to 1884 I was a con-stant reader of the Enquirer, and to speak in mild terms, it has always manifested an unfriendly disposition toward the teading It is impossible for a man, after the lapse of to the utmost. Bears, deer and other sorts Democrate of Indiana, and has taken great pleasure at times in trying to destroy the inthuence and usefulness of several of our best
men, including Mr. Hendricks just as it has

As the Hoosier Democracy are as one man for McDonald for a Cabinet position, we all know the whole story of our dissensions is a myth, a lie made out of Republican wind. Democrate of Indiana, you have a good paper now published at your Capital -The Sentinel—that gives all the latest news, with complete Legislative reports, in which you are interested. It reaches our town six as a newspaper, while its Democracy is unquestioned. It has labored assiduously for our success, while the Enquirer has constantly allowed its Gath and Jayhawker and other Republican sa'ellites to disseminate their cankerous articles among our voters and hypocritically call it Democratic. If you want to read a Republican paper subscribe for one that hoists its banner and has too much bonor to claim to be Dem- of conspiracy. Those who are empowered ocratic and at the same time promulgate to act as checks upon each other pool issues

respected. For this courage and unfaltering devotion to our cause I would commend the Indianapolis Sentinel. It is not only worthy our support as a newspaper, but it is worthy of parrerage by our county officials through out the State. As long as the Sentinel Com pany does the work as cheaply as others. considering the quality of work and material support the organ of our party with our entire trade, especiatly that part which can not be done as cheaply by the county papers. We ought to do more for the Sentinel than ever before to compersate for its expense in defending the truth. The Democratic party has come to stay, if we but act justly to ourselves. We can not afford to ignore the welfare of our citizens, neither can we afford to throw away our official patronage.

Bluffton, Ind Feb. 5

The Way by Which Employes Rob Their Employers.

DEFAULTERS' DODGES.

Chicago Tribune. Defa cation by persons occupying positionf of trust, which bids fair to deserve the name ants who undertake to ferret out the mystery of a default has been rapidly swelled within the last few years. The life of an expert is both wearisome and exciting. Quitting his home at midnight he is driven rapidly to the house where the suspected cashier or book- and Austrian Emperors the Czar rejoiced at keeper is employed and buries himself in | baving been able to cross Poland without figures until the dawn of day. No one must | molestation, and the Poles naturally exsurmise his employment, least of all the man whose methods are to be sifted. Every book must be replaced precisely as it was left at the close of business, and not a trace of the midnight intruder must remain. Sometimes, too, the detective himself becomes an object of suspicion, and few who have been long engaged in this nocturnal employment have escaped arrest at some time or other. Rabberies have often been perpetrated by per-sons professing to be employed about the premises at night, and the police have grown tion of Poland, and the result that the counso suspicious of this pretense that the loudest protestations of an honest detective ac countant have sometimes been unavailing

to save him from arrest. A resident of Chicago, whose long experience in the examination of irregular accounts gives his opinion some value, expresses his conviction that there is hardly a large establishment in the city in which dishonest practices do not prevail. There is a remarkable difference, he says, between conservative business concerns of England and Scotland and the dashing, go-lucky houses of America. In the steady business of Great Britain, where the son succeeds the father and is trained in the counting house from his early years, all the details of his office are carefully elaborated, and no one can steal five cents without being found out. But here a shrewd business man establishes an enormous business without giving any part of his attention to the routine of the office, and as his employes usually re ceive a beggarly allowance, it is scarcely to be wondered that they add to their salary

by theft.
"Much as I should deprecate any attempt to excuse the thief," said this man, "I feel no commiseration whatsoever for the merchant or banker who looks for hodesty in a clerk or cashier who is paid \$85 a month for bardling \$400,000 a year, without any check or safeguard imposed upon him. An employer who expects fidelity should re-ward his servants according to the responsibility of place. The loose and inadequate systems of some firms are amusing I do not believe there is a large establisment in Chicago where, if employed in a position of trust, I could not steal thousands of dollars every year.

'There are several different kinds of defalcations which we often have to deal with. First, there is the blunderer, who takes ad vantage of a mistake to pocket the odd cash. Suppose he has the pay-roll to make out in a house where fifty men are employed. That duty is generally considered so purely mechanical that some subordinate employe is delegated to draw up the pay roil. He credits each man with his proper salary, but by mistake makes the footings \$690 instead of \$675 The proprietor looks over the roll, observes the correctness of each item. taxes the footing for granted, and draws his check for \$690. The young man puts the weekly stipend of each person in an envelope, finds a surplus of \$15, and, discovering his error, pockets that amount. Then he reflects what a fool he has been to live on \$50 a month when by a careful blunder of fine presence, cultivated tastes, and manevery week he might easily double his in ners shaped through long entercourse with come. The suggestion of accident is turned the most polished courts in Europe." He into a system, and he becomes a regular de- | n arried a Miss Williams, of Washington, taulter. The preservation of the pay-rolls | and her first bridesmaid was Jessie Benton, ought, of course, to be imperative, but as a matter of fact he quietly destroys the evidence of his crime, which is never suspected until the drain is felt by the firm or his own style of living betrays him. Even after he knows himself to be suspected he will not stop his thieving. Having acquired certain habits and associated himself with certain companions he will not reduce his expenses, but sets himself to invent some new mode of cheating. Fearing to betray himself by in-correct footings, he begins to insert in the pay-roll the names of "dead men." or those

"The blunderer is harder to detect than the systematic defaulter. A bookkeeper will cash-book, but when he comes to post his accounts will docter the footings. He will enter a debit torgeneral expenses, with some and in building up their new home. The hieroglyphics intended to particularize the get the voucher, and pecket \$100. After a wonth or so, when the items are forgotten, people, and they owe it to the party to do so. If the Enquirer could make any money by the destruction of the Democratic party in Indiana it is evident it would destroy the feels that he has covered up the tracks of his dishonesty. He takes his chances of not being called on to answer for his accounts

during the month past. "The expert will readily detect the deceit. a month, to change the figures 51.50 to 151.50 of wild game were abundant, and contrib

lately been trying to de troy those unflinching Democrats, Allen G. Thurman and by evaporation. When the plan of defalcation is once made out the details can be folthe rest of the page has been allowed to dry settler in the western portions of the Rethat the false entries occur at the same time in each week or Imonth, and we have only

traces of guilt. firm writes his 'O. K.' on the youcher prehours ahead of the Enquirer, and is reliable | carefully inserted his carbon paper underneath, has two vouchers for the same sale. such a case not very long ago, and detected of the vouchers. That stratagem is rather stale nowadays, and has gone out of fash-

"Many of the defalcations are the result Republican doctrines. Of all things I do | and divide the profit. These cases are har i hate it is a hypocrite. Give me a paper of to detect, as the accounts are often perfectfixed principles and courage enough to ly regular. But young men who enter into linsey-wookev shirt, and very coarse cow speak its sentiments, and it will ever be | such dishonest enterprises are apt to be indiscreet, and they usually display by their extravagance the disproportion between

their salaries and their expenses "The ignorance of many rich men secard irg their own business is incredible. kar w of one case where a firm owed one of the partners over \$100 000, of which he was as good as ignorant. A great many firms are vaguely aware that their employed are used, there is no reason why we should not | cheating them, but while business is pros Lerons they say, Never mind, we are making er ough!' Salesmen in dry goods stores constantly hand goods over the counbr to their friends without any return whatsnever, and in many establishments hundreds of thousands of dollars pass through the hands of men who are not even restrained by a system of checks, and who can put an indefinite sum in their prokets without leaving any record whatsoever, If I were a young man receiving a salary of \$85 a month and handling a very large amount of money, with no reputation to lose and a very remote prospect of detection, I doubt if I cou'd resist the temptation so freely offered. Merchants and brokers | this time in a state of siege. who strain human nature so far ought to be regarded as participants in the guilt of their birelings.

UNHAPPY POLAND.

Ingratitude of the Czar-His Latest Effort to Crush That Land.

London Cable Special. pected some return for their self restraint. In lieu of this the Czar last month promulgated a ukase both cruel and ruinous to his Polish subjects, as it aggravates the already oppressive land laws which govern them. Up t, last month the Poles were prevented by law from owning, purchasing, or inheriting land, these privileges having been taken from them by a ukase soon after the retry was overrun by Russian land-grabbers, who, finding it impossible to cultivate their property with profit, left the country, after mortgaging their land to the Poles, who were prevented by law from buying it ack. The new edict not only confirms the former one and forbids mortgages, even when regularly and legally drawn up by notaries, but its effect is made retroactive. It affects all previous transactions, will lead to endless lawsuits, and put the Poles at the mercy of the Russian officials. The Poles are despondent and do not see that there is any hope for them, yet all they ask is to be allowed to live. In the case of a war between Germany and Russia it would be fought on their soil, and they would be the greatest sufferers. Of revolution there are no chances of success. The outlook is no better in Russia proper. The Czar, who is is daily fear of his life, is led by his tutor. Pobodenezow, who is detested, Katkow, and Count Tolstoi, who are enemies of civilization. The nobles are disaffected or indifferent, the peasantry are in the sorest distress while the nihilists are sapping the loyalty of

STYLE IN 1840.

A Celebrated Dinner Given in Washington Forty-Five Years Ago.

[Washington Letter.] There were ways of entertaining at Washington fifty years ago that would be very startling in these more practical and busi ness-like times. Here is a short account of a dinner given in 1840 by M. de Bisco, the Russian Ambassador:

"He began his American career with a Georgetown. His house, as approached on the memorable evening, was in such a blaze of light that it resembled a conflagration. Its furniture, nearly all imported, was elegant and of nevel workmanship. He received in the costume of his Court-blue, covered with silver lace to a great depth and sdorped with precious stones Che buckles of his pumps were set in brilliants. At supper the ladies were seated the whole length of the table, which was laden with gold and mirror plateaus, costly chandeliers, Grec'an temples and castles in candied sugar, fruits in ornamental dishes and golden terks. This was but a prelude to a series of

entertainments of a similar character." De Bisco was a bachelor of forty-two when he came to Washington, and is described as having been a "handsome, captivating man now Mrs. General Fremont. The bride was given away by Henry Clay.

President Lincoln's Boyhood.

Arnold's New "Life of Abraham Lincoln," Published by Jansen, McClurg & Co., Chicago. "In 1816, the year in which Indiana was admitted into the Union, the family of Lin-coln removed from Kentucky to Spencer County, in the former State. It was a long, hard, weary journey. Many streams were to be forded, and a part of the way was through the primeval forest, where they were often compelled to cut their path with the axe. At the time of this removal the lad Abraham was in his eighth year, but tall, large and strong of his age. The first things he had learned to use were the axe family settled near Gentryville, and built their log cabin on the top of an eminence which sloped gently away on every side. The landscape was beautiful, the soil rich, and in a short time some land was cleared and a crop of corn and vegetables raised. The struggle for life and its few comforts was in this wilderness a very hard one, and none but those of the most vigorous constitution could succeed. The trials, privations and hardships incident to clearing, breaking up and subduing the soil and establishing a home so far away from all the necessaries of life taxed the strength and endurance of all

public had not then reached Indiana. An itinerant teacher sometimes "straggled". lowed with ease It will generally be found | into a settlement, and if he could teach 'readin', writin' and cloherin'" to the rule of three, he was deemed qualified to set up to turn to that date to find the inevitable | a school. With teachers thus qualified Lincoin attended school at different times, "An old trick is the use of carbon paper | in all about twelve months. An anecto duplicate vonchers. A member of the | dote is told of an incident occurring at one of these schools, which indicates sented to him, and the book-keeper, having his kindness and his readiness of invention. A poor, diffident girl, who spelled definite with a y, was thestened and He has left the date blank, and afterward frightened by the rude teacher. Lincoln. fills it up with any date he pleases. I had with a significant look, putting one of his long fingers to his eye, enabled her to change the ruse the moment I set my eyes on one | the let'er in time to escape punishment. He early manifested the most eager desire to learn. He acquired knowledge with great facility. What he learned he learned thorough hiv, and everything he had once acquired

was always at his command. "In these years he wore a cap made from the skin of the coon or squirrel, buckskin breeches, a nunting shirt of deerskin or a hideshors. His food was the 'corn dodger' and the game of the forests and prairies."

Besieged by Lobbyists.

[Washington Special to Springfield Republican.] The Land-Grant Forteiture bills and the proposed legislation relating to the Union and Central Pacific roads have brought here an unusually large number of railroa is lobbyists, who haunt the corridors of the Capito from day to day. There is a Nicaragua treay lobby that is still active despite the recent vote of the Senate. Then there is a Spanish tresty lobby that is reputed to be engaged lavishly in the dinner line. There is also a org pension lobby active day and night in the interest of the Mexican Pension bill with the Senate amendments. There is, as usual, a steamship subsidy lobby ever reckless and persistent. There is an equally peristent lobby working in the interest of the Bisir Educational bill, and there are many numerous smaller lobbies whose members can be seen every day in the Capitol and about the hotel corridors. Congress is at

The Inaugu a non Hat.

[Baltimore American.] "I have just finished Cleveland's inauguration hat," said Peter Jebson, the large Rechester manufacturer, yesterday to an American reporter. "I intended to present the hat to the Governor, but he insisted on eaving for it, and upon its receipt a few While at Skierniwiecze with the German | days agosent me his check on the National Commercial Bank of Albany for \$8. I was offered \$50 for the check by one of your enterprising Baltimore Democrats yesterday. but I of course refused to part with it. shall keep it as a sort of souvenir. Mr. Cleveland's head is of ordinary shape and very large. The hat is 71/2 inches in diame ter 71/2 inches high, with a brim 25% inches wide."

Strictly Business.

[Chicago Times.] It is said that Mr. Cleveland, in asking about public men, always inquires as to their ability to do a hard day's work. Mr. Cleveand, it would appear, intends that Federal fficeholders shall earn their salaries as well as draw them, and during the next Administration the country will probably not be edified with the usual summer transfer of the Administration to the tashionable waterung-places, and the transformation of the American navy into a line of excursion boats for the amusement of public functionaries and their families and friends,

> Poetry for March Fourth. Newark Advocate.

John McSweeney, of Wooster, in his 8th January speech, speaking of the length of ime which the Republican party had been ocking at the public teat, in the following anner paraphrased the good old Methodist

"When we've been there ten thousand years, And sucked from sun to sun, 'Tis just as bard to quit the teat, As when we first begun."

Big Auction Sale of Horses

Lexington Combination Sale Company will hold their great sale of High-bred Crotters, Roadsters, Saddlers, Stallions, Brood Mares, Undeveloped Youngsters, Jacks and Jennets, at Lexington, Ky., February 17 and

Send for a catalogue

Advice to Mothers, - MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used what children are cutting teeth. It relieves the little sufferer at once. It produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little brilliant fete given at his residence in chernbawakes as "bright as a button." It is very pleasant to taste. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain. relieves wind. regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for diarrhosa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

SOCIETY NOTICES.

MASONIC-Mystic Tie Lodge, No. 398, F. and
A. M. Stated meeting in Masonic Temple
at 7:30 o'clock this evening.

JACOB W. SMITH, W. M. WILLIS D. ENGLE, Secretary.

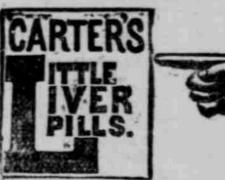
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valuable in Constitution, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulars the bowels. Even if they only cured

suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortu-nately their goodness does notend here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

Is the bane of so many lives that here's where we make our great boast. Our pills cue it while others do not. Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for \$1. Sold

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WANTED-Situation by an experienced dress-maker to sew in families. Call or address

or lass, inserted FREE.

347 West Michigan street. W ANTED-Situation by a first-class cook, in hotel or restaurant. Call on or address MATHILDE ALLEN, 115 North McCartny street.

WANTED-By young lady of experience, situ-ation in dressmaking shop; rather be a ma-chinist. Call or address D. A. H., 28 East Michigan

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Address, with stamp, J. H. LINN, Dana, Ind. 3

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